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MSZMP OFFICIAL OVARI VIEWS PARTIES' IDEOLOGICAL COOPERATION

AU011403 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Article by MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Miklos Ovari: "Ideological Cooperation in the Service of Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] Conferences of central committee secretaries in charge of international and ideological issues of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties, at which they exchange experiences and discuss topical aspects of the development of cooperation, have become regular occurrences in recent years. Such a conference was held this year in Berlin.

As was stated by the communique issued on their deliberations, the participants in the Berlin conference established with satisfaction that bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the ideological, scientific and cultural areas alike had continued to develop among the socialist countries and fraternal parties since the previous meeting.

We regard it as an important result in the development of our cooperation that theoretical work has endeavored to react to new developments more rapidly than previously. Thus, for instance, joint research on socialist democracy has extensively analyzed aspects of human rights and supported political and propaganda activity with useful conclusions. Representatives of fraternal parties have begun to elaborate proposals to enhance the effectiveness of joint research work in the social sciences.

Also the standard of our party's theoretical work has been improved by the fact that, consistent with the position adopted at previous conferences, communist and workers parties that are struggling in nonsocialist countries have actively participated in several important ideological deliberations. These discussions enable us to exchange our views about topical issues of the movement and to enable the fraternal parties operating under different conditions to acquaint themselves with each other's experiences. The atmosphere of these deliberations was characterized by a sincere, open and creative debate and respect for each other's positions. Although we realize that ideological discussions themselves cannot resolve the theoretical issues of our movement, there is no doubt that, in important questions, they can contribute to a thorough clarification of positions, understanding among the fraternal parties and the strengthening of unity.

The fraternal parties are elaborating their policies independently. The international communist and workers movement does not have a political, ideological or organizational center. However, in this situation, the significance of exchanging experiences and views increases, the need for cooperation intensifies. Therefore, the fraternal parties aspire increasingly to bilateral and multilateral meetings, of which international ideological conferences are playing a significant role.

There are many areas of ideological work in which the exchange of experiences and cooperation are not only possible, but also extremely useful for our party. It is general knowledge, for instance, that several socialist countries are concerned with resolving issues that arise or become more strongly accentuated in an intensive phase of the development of the people's economy, with more thoroughly analyzing and assessing the changed world economic conditions and appropriately adapting to them. Increasing the effectiveness of work in all areas of social life and emphasizing the need for quality raise many significant issues of principle as well and impose great tasks on ideological work. The accomplishment of these tasks is extremely important from the viewpoint of the work of domestic construction and of the enhancement of the international appeal of socialism alike. Proceeding from Hungarian conditions, I will mention a few of these issues of principle and ideological issues of great practical significance.

Effective central direction of social processes is an important element in the superiority of socialism. At the same time, while further strengthening central direction, we must, in the social, economic and cultural areas alike, enhance the independence, initiative and responsibility of the low-level and intermediate-level units with regard to all-society objectives and the accomplishment of their immediate tasks. All this raises both practical and ideological questions.

Our party and people are making great efforts to accomplish the economic and other tasks confronting us in socialist construction. Ideological work plays a significant role also in the accomplishment of economic tasks, including research in the social sciences, propaganda, mass information and agitation. For instance, the improvement of the organization of production is connected with the correct interpretation and prevalence of socialist democracy and discipline. Incorrect views still exist in our society about the relationship between socialist democracy and discipline, views which not only harm economic work, but distort the development of awareness as well. Therefore, a more thorough elaboration of means to achieve discipline, which is indispensable in the production process, on the one hand, and to achieve the right of working people to have their say, as well as democratic control of the overall economic management, on the other hand, is also an important ideological task.

Also, in the present phase of our economic development problems of the management of the workforce are arising in a different way from the way in which they did so previously. We have achieved full employment in our country; it is important proof of the superiority and humanism of our system. The social aspects of full employment also raise some important ideological questions. It is obvious that we cannot apply the coercive measures characteristic of capitalist societies, which are unacceptable to us. However, it is also obvious that in managing our workforce we must keep in mind the interests of the development of our socialist society. Periodically, the accomplishment of our economic tasks and a prompt and flexible adaptation to the changing situation and increased demands also necessitate a regrouping of the workforce, which we must carry out in a socialist manner. The spreading of our outlook and the enhancement of the working people's socialist consciousness constitute a tremendous mobilizing force and make the fulfillment of the task easier. Also in the future, we will be relying increasingly on the awareness of the working people, but we must, in addition, continue to seek possibilities and means consistent with our socialist principles for coordinating social and individual interests. The building of an advanced socialist society requires that the quantity and quality of work performed for the good of the community should increasingly become the cardinal criterion for judging people. That is why we are devoting ourselves to aspects of the distribution of income and a wage system, one consistent with our socialist objectives, that stimulates us to better and more effective work. This, too, raises not only economic, but important ideological problems as well.

I have mentioned primarily ideological tasks related to our economic development. We know that, when we speak of problems, the enemies of socialism try to use this against us and paint a distorted picture of our position and intentions. However, this must not prevent us from drawing our conclusions about our affairs, seeking the best solutions and openly discussing problems that have not yet been completely resolved as well as the achievements of socialism. In the final analysis, not only does this help us to progress more rapidly and effectively, but it makes the picture of existing socialism more objective and authentic as well. Our socialist society makes an impact on the working masses of the world not only through the present reality and future prospects, but also by the fact that it is capable of discovering in time and resolving the problems that inevitably arise in the course of building a new society.

In the area of international politics, the fundamental goal of the fraternal parties is to promote the continuation of detente. This was the case also at the Berlin conference. The participants unanimously stressed that the top-level Vienna Soviet-U.S. talks and the conclusion of the new treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons systems constitute an important step on the path of the consolidation of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems and detente.

An outstanding role in bringing about SALT II was played by the CPSU's responsible and principled Marxist-Leninist policy and the consistent and untiring efforts of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, toward consolidating international security and avoiding a world war. We hope that the political line that makes sober allowances for the realities will gain the upper hand in leading U.S. circles as well. The ratification of SALT II should certainly have a favorable impact on the continuation of the detente process, on progress at the talks underway on military detente and on a further strengthening of mutual trust.

Our party regard the constant strengthening of bilateral and multilateral relations with the countries and fraternal parties of the socialist community to be its fundamental international task. Even within this, developing cooperation with the Soviet Union and the CPSU is of particular importance to us. Our multifaceted relations, fraternal friendship and internationalist cooperation manifested themselves also on the occasion of the recent visit by a Soviet party-government delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to Hungary.

The strength of the policy of detente and the fact that it is extensively gaining ground, and taking root in the awareness of people and enjoying a broad approving support by international public opinion, are borne out, among other things, by the fact that, despite the existing tensions in the relationship between the two world systems, meetings between leaders of socialist and capitalist countries have remained a regular occurence; that bilateral relations have expanded. The 1978 Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, as well as the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' Foreign Ministerial Committee, have furnished a specific and forward-looking program for the continuation of the policy of detente. We hope that the latest constructive initiatives of the socialist countries will meet a favorable response from the progressive and peace-loving forces and the realistic-mined politicians of the capitalist countries.

Safeguarding peace and promoting a continuation of detente and disarmament impose a great and important task also on the communists working in the areas of ideology. Peaceful coexistence does not, it cannot, eliminate idological differences and disagreements. One of the characteristics of the present international situation is precisely the fact that the antisocialist forces are also paying increasing attention to the ideological propaganda. In this situation, we must resolutely disavow attempts at political intervention in our countries' domestic affairs. But we must accept and we do accept a genuine ideological debate.

The unity, cooperation and concerted action of the countries of the socialist community are indispensable in the political and ideological struggle for peaceful coexistence. Our party is guided by this realization when it supports, in the international and ideological areas alike, any initiatice that serves this unity and cooperation.

HUNGARY'S PAL RACZ, GDR COMMENTATOR DISCUSS EFFECTS OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT

Pal Racz

AU011730 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Laszlo Bogos article: "Interview With Secretary of State Pal Racz; Helsinki Has Fostered the Strengthening of Trust"]

[Summary] On the anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Laszlo Bogos, a member of our staff, posed questions to Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

[Question] Since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, how do its provisions and spirit come into play in relations between European countries with different social systems?

[Answer] I would say that the Final Act was instrumental in a great improvement in these relations, and has considerably fostered international cooperation based on equality and mutual advantage and a strengthening of trust among the peoples of the continent.

"Along with this, however, we must also be aware that these results have come about in a constant struggle. The development of the willingness of countries to cooperate with each other was not an even one. There were also attempts to gain unilateral advantage and to gratuitously intervene in domestic affairs." Fundamentally, the principles laid down in the Final Act do come into play, interstate cooperation is developing and high-level meetings and discussions between the two systems are becoming more frequent.

"As for military detente, the conclusion of SALT II is of great significance from the viewpoint of disarmament and the further advancement of detente. Even so, however, we cannot say that a fundamental turnabout has been achieved in the area of military detente in Europe. The increasing armament of the NATO countries and the endeavor to attain a superiority of strength continues to be fraught with danger."

There have been results also in East-West economic cooperation, although it still cannot be said that the good political atmosphere created by Helsinki was used to best advantage in this respect. "We sometimes find that the capitalist governments do not pay sufficient attention to improving conditions for cooperation and the promotion of business contacts. Also various discriminative measures hamper the expansion of continued cooperation."

The Belgrade meeting of representatives of 35 countries could have served as a good opportunity for coming to terms with regard to military aspects of security, and it was not the socialist countries' fault that it was not taken advantage of. "The most important results of Belgrade is that the final act has been successfully safeguarded and the continuation of the process of European security and cooperation has been insured through the arrangement of the Three Experts' Conferences and the Madrid meeting."

[Question] What efforts are being made by the Hungarian Government for implementing the recommendations and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act?

[Answer] "The experiences of the past 4 years show that the development of our bilateral relations offers the best possibilities for implementing the Final Act. We have availed and will continue to avail ourselves of this possibility." High-level meetings constitute one aspect of this. "We attribute particular significance to the visit by Comrade Janos Kadar, our party's first secretary, to West European capitalist countries." Such meetings greatly contribute to deepening the security of our continent. "Interstate political-level meetings also are indicative of the fact that our country is maintaining normal political relations and pursuing multifaceted cooperation based on equality with the capitalist countries that participated in the Helsinki conference.

"To expand bilateral relations, we have submitted a specific written proposal on the implementation of the recommendation of the final act in our bilateral relations to 19 European capitalist countries. I can say that, in general, it was favorably received." We regard this form of the development of relations as useful.

The development of economic and trade relations is of vital interest for us. "It is encouraging that Hungarian participation in East-West economic cooperation is gradually developing. It is regrettable, however, that also the barriers hampering this are multiplying. Here, mainly the Common Market's discriminatory and protectionist attitude cause us the most problems. These restrictive measures make the development of economic relations considerably more difficult, and, therefore, they should be eliminated as soon as possible."

In the area of European cultural, scientific and educational cooperation, Hungary is doing a great deal to present other countries' cultural treasures. Unfortunately, this is not the case the other way around. "It should be a matter of necessity that our Western partners be prepared to foster an exchange and an intensification of cooperation through governmental means."

[Question] The communique issued following the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact countries' foreign ministers in May included a proposal to convene a political conference of the participants in the Helsinki conference. How was the proposal received?

[Answer] We have found that the proposals laid down in the communique have been received favorably and are being carefully studied. Indeed, a few countries have responded positively. The first reaction of the diplomats of other countries was to imply that such an all-European conference would make the Madrid meeting scheduled for autumn superfluous.

We cannot agree with this argument. "The conference initiated by the Warsaw Pact countries could deal with aspects of military detente that are not being discussed in the proposed form by any negotiating forum, although they are ready to be resolved." Of course, we do not regard our proposals as being the sole possible path for progress.

[Question] The Madrid meeting in November 1980 will be the next significant juncture in the process launched by the Helsinki Final Act. What are our expectations and endeavors as we lay the groundwork for this meeting of the European peoples?

[Answer] The preparation for the Madrid meeting is facilitated by consultations among the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act. "There is no doubt that the final outcome of Madrid will be fundamentally influenced by the international situation prevailing at the time and the status of detente." At the same time, preparing the meeting properly can help a great deal. "It is not immaterial with what intentions the participants will go to Madrid."

We proclaimed at the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee that we expect the Madrid meeting considerably to further the cause of security and cooperation in Europe and to contribute in particular to progress in military detente and disarmament.

"One should concentrate at the meeting on the coordination of specific steps that are aimed at implementing the final act's principles and recommendations as a homogeneous entirety, including both military detente and measures to be implemented in economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation based on equality and mutual advantage."

The Madrid meeting should promote peace and detente. "Therefore, the subjects to be dealt with there should be consistent with the Final Act and be truly able to tangibly further the cause of European security and cooperation.

"We have found so far that most participants are eager to attain positive results. This endeavor must be exploited for emphasizing issues in Madrid regarding which interests are mutual, that is, on which agreement is most likely. The reason I am stressing this is that statements were made at the latest NATO meeting to the effect that an account on the assertion of human rights should be demanded in Madrid as well. If this were the case, it would clearly hamper constructive work. In our opinion, efforts should be made to attain positive results, by taking advantage of the experiences of Belgrade, in Madrid."

GDR Commentator Leuschner

LD020640 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] Many listeners will remember 1 August 4 years ago. The pictures and reports of the conclusion of the summit meeting of the 35 CSCE states, of the festive signing ceremony of the Helsinki Final Act, circled the globe. The press--that of the socialist countries at any rate--published the text of the program--unprecedented in the history of our continent--for the sensible coexistence of 35 states, regardless of their very different social systems. Something for which the socialist countries in particular had been working for a very long time and about which there had been much dissent and debate, had finally been achieved; reason enough for satisfaction and joy.

True, there were exaggerated expectations, pipe dreams of the future path to a secure peace, on our continent at least, becoming a mere stroll, a walkover, after Helsinki. We gave a warning against such illusions at the time, first because the opponents of political detente had not suddenly disappeared from the scene; second because Helsinki could represent an important stage in, but not the end of, the struggle for a truly irreversible peace, and third because it was already apparent at that time that the discrepancy between political detente and the military arms race still had to be eliminated, an element which has since become the alpha and omega of every European security policy.

The past 4 years have shown how right and necessary these warnings were. Let's come right to the point. Helsinki has passed the test of these 4 years, but it has of course been faced with great opposition and strain. The opponents of European detente mobilized their forces very rapidly. Some of the Western signatory states have vacillated considerably in their attitude to the basic concept of Helsinki. There have been many attempts in the West to falsify and restrict the content of the Final Act, first and foremost the hectic armament policy of NATO, which has temporarily poisoned the atmosphere and reduced the speed of the process of detente. This is only one side of the coin, however. At the same time the network of political consultations between the European states since Helsinki has become more closely knit.

The GDR alone has concluded over 100 agreements with Western signatory states, ranging from consular agreements to cooperation in broadcasting. Considerable progress has been made in the sphere of economic cooperation, and in the so-called third basket of cooperation in the cultural and humanitarian field, too, the record, taken as a whole, is positive. The system of the confidence building measures decided on in Helsinki, the announcement of maneuvers and the exchange of maneuver observers is functioning normally. And finally a recent event, the signing of the SALT II agreement, has become a symbol of the fact that even with a very complex subject and a very complex political situation progress can be achieved.

Even those in the West who vacillated for a long time, and sometimes put an intolerable burden on the spirit and letter of the Final Act, at the followup conference of the CSCE in Belgrade, for example, now realize that they can offer their people no alternative to detente, and thus to Helsinki, which is even remotely acceptable. So all in all these 4 years have sometimes been a hard test for the decisions taken at Helsinki, but they have passed the test. Nevertheless, the most vital thing remains to be done. I am not referring to the many recommendations in the Final Act which for some reason or another have not yet been implemented. It was clear to every signatory that Helsinki is a very long-term program. I am referring to the fact that the discrepancy between political detente and military confrontation in Europe has not lessened in these 4 years, but has increased. That is the problem, and therein lies the main danger for the future.

One sometimes hears social democratic politicians express the view that without military detente there can be no lasting political detente, and thus no future for Helsinki. That is true, but one must adopt the appropriate stand. NATO's long-term armament program and the ostentatious increase in the number and size of NATO's military maneuvers since the security conference do not represent satisfactory attitudes. He who acts according to the motto "as much armament and as little disarmament as possible," directly contravenes the Helsinki resolutions.

Everyone knows that the socialist countries have intensified their efforts for an end to the arms race still further in the last 4 years. The recent Crimea meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker confirmed this general line of our foreign policy. These activities are concerned with all spheres and bodies which deal with disarmament questions. They are also directly concerned with the sphere of the CSCE. The proposals for a nonaggression treaty and for a substantial expansion of the confidence-promoting measures embodied in the Helsinki Final Act are a challenge to the goodwill of all 35 signatory countries of Helsinki. Their reply to them will of necessity be the decisive criterion for judging how seriously every one of them takes the implementation of the program which was decided on 4 years ago.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU011350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of communique on the visit of Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Bulgaria from 26 to 28 Jul]

[Text] At the invitation of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 26 to 28 July 1979.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received Comrade Ilie Verdet and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum. He also visited Sofia, Plovdiv and Burgas and had meetings with the party aktivs and the working people in these cities. He acquainted himself with their economic and cultural achievements.

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, conducted talks which were held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

The two sides briefed each other on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress as well as of the two parties' national conferences and on the workers' successes, which the Bulgarian and the Romanian working peoples are preparing to mark on the 35th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and of the armed national antifascist and anti-imperialist uprising in Romania. It was also noted that the two countries' economies are developing at an unrelenting rate, the increasing needs of the people are being more fully met and the cultural life of the two peoples is constantly being enriched.

It was established with satisfaction that Bulgarian-Romanian relations register a constantly ascending development, which is in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the two peoples and is based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The two sides emphasized the great importance of the talks held between Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Nicolae Ceausescu, BCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on constantly strengthening the friendship between the two peoples and on even more widely developing and expanding the cooperation between the two parties and states.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania reviewed the fulfillment of the tasks and agreements stemming from the talks of the first party and state leaders of the two countries as well as those of their recent meetings on further expanding their cooperation by devoting special attention to the issues connected with economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

They established with satisfaction that the decisions adopted at the highest level and the coordinated agreements have been successfully fulfilled, which contributes to developing the economic cooperation between the two countries and also to their socioeconomic progress.

It was emphasized that the mutual exchange of trade is rapidly developing and that prerequisites have been established for overfulfilling the planned level of the long-term trade agreement during the current 5-year plan. The appropriate organs of the two countries were assigned to begin preparatory work connected with the new 1981-1985 long-term trade agreement.

The two sides emphasized that the joint building of economic projects such as the Ruse-Giurgiu enterprise for heavy machines and equipment and the Nikopol-Turnu-Magurele hydroelectric complex for the production of olefins is an effective new form of bilateral economic cooperation and production-sharing. During the talks special attention was devoted to the measures aimed at intensifying the joint building of these projects.

The results achieved in specialization and production-sharing in the sphere of machine-building, chemistry, metallurgy, transportation, agriculture and other fields were also assessed. The two sides adopted measures for expanding and deepening this activity in other spheres, so that the share of production-sharing and of specialized production in the exchange of trade can increase in conformity with the decisions adopted at talks at the highest level.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania reviewed the work carried out in connection with the preparation of the "basic directions on the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania for the period following 1980." They gave instructions to the competent departments for the purpose of accelerating the completion of this document. The two government leaders expressed their appreciation at the work accomplished by the central planning organs in connection with coordinating the two countries' national economic plans for the period 1981-1985 and agreed that the coordination of plans should be completed, in general terms, by the end of 1979.

The two sides reviewed the implementation of tasks in the field of scientific-technical cooperation. It was ascertained that the forms of this cooperation are constantly varying and are being further developed. It was noted that direct contacts between affiliated institutions, enterprises and organizations are increasing the effectiveness of cooperation and are contributing to the prompt application of the results of joint research work in the practical production process. It was recommended to increasingly link the subjects of scientific-technical cooperation with questions arising in the sector of economic relations with a view to increasing the effectiveness of bilateral Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation. At the same time the two sides agreed to insure a further expansion of direct contacts between enterprises with a view to more promptly achieving a mutual exchange of front-ranking experience and for the purpose of obtaining the practical application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress in the national economies of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The two sides expressed their positive evaluation of the activities of the Bulgarian-Romanian Governmental Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation, of the central planning organs and branch ministries, as well as of departments in implementing the agreements reached in connection with developing Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation.

The development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania contributes to the implementation of the CEMA member-countries' comprehensive program and to the development of cooperation within the framework of this organization.

The two sides expressed their positive evaluation of the cooperation established in the sectors of culture, science, education, tourism and mass information media and recommended the further intensification of this cooperation for the purpose of an even better mutual acquaintance of the two peoples as regards their intellectual values and their successes in socialist construction.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania signed a protocol on the measures and decisions adopted.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks held and expressed their confidence that these talks will contribute to the further consolidation and intensification of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania in all sectors in the interest of the two peoples and for the triumph of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, invited Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay a friendly, working visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Sofia, 28 July 1979.

ZHIVKOV HOLDS MATERIAL PRODUCTION TALKS WITH USSR'S BAYBAKOV

AU0111941 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA)--Mr Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union, who arrived here today was received by the first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

They discussed issues pertaining to the final stage in the drafting of the Bulgaro-Soviet general specialization and cooperation project in the sphere of material production up to 1990. Other economic cooperation issues, too, were on the agenda of the talks.

Today Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Bulgaria, had a meeting with Mr Nikolay Baybakov.

The chairmen of the two countries' state planning committees discussed issues connected with the general specialization and cooperation project in the sphere of material production between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union up to 1990. They also reviewed problems concerning the coordination of national economic plans of the two countries for the 1981-1985 period.

ZHIVKOV, FRENCH CP OFFICIAL GREMETZ HOLD MEETING

AU011722 Sofia BTA in English 1457 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received Mr Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, leader of the delegation of the French Communist Party which is now in Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP.

Information was exchanged on some of the fundamental problems which the two parties are solving at the present stage.

In the conversation, which proceeded in a frank and friendly atmosphere, characteristic of relations between the two parties, took part also Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES BULGARIA 28 JULY

AU020940 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party, headed by Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the Party, which visited our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, left our country yesterday. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and by high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee.

STATE GAZETTE REPORTS ON GASOLINE REGULATIONS

AU011500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] The new issue of the STATE GAZETTE (Number 59), carries regulations on the sales of and accounting for oil products jointly issued by the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on the Uniform System of Social Information.

The regulations set out the method and system of selling and accounting for oil products purchased from gasoline stations belonging to the "Petrol" state economic trust, as well as the quantities of gasoline obtained and used from the departmental gasoline stations.

It is forbidden to give oil products to the population and foreign motorists visiting the country as tourists in exchange for limited [limitni] checks issued for departmental, state and social organizations.

Paragraph two of the concluding regulations points out that ministries, other departments and the executive committees of okrug people's councils (as well as the Sofia City People's Council) and the "Petrol" state economic trust, as of 1 October 1979, are obliged to provide state and public motor vehicles with specially colored gasoline for automobiles of the A-83 type.

The same issue of the STATE GAZETTE also carries a regulation of the Ministry of Justice and the Committee on Labor and Wages on the criteria establishing the organization of legal offices in socialist organizations.

POWER SUPPLY MINISTER WRITES ON ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT

AU0115 40 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

["Foundation and Driving Force for Economy"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA)--Under the above heading today's "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" carries an article by the Bulgarian minister of power generation, Mr Nikola Todoriev.

It is said in the article that the birthdate of Bulgaria's power generation complex virtually coincides with the socialist revolution in the country and that in the 35 years of socialist construction the electric capacity has risen from 131 to 7518 megawatts, which is equivalent to a 57-fold increase. "The annual electric output has risen from 911 million kwh to 31,492 million kwh which is 120 times. The annual electric consumption per capita rose from 45 kwh in 1939 to 3990 kwh today, which is a rise of more than 89 times" adds Todoriev.

Further on the minister says that if pre-war Bulgaria (1939) had only 784 places supplied with electricity, which was only 13 percent of all the inhabited places, today this percentage is one hundred. It was the 1956 April plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party that played a decisive role in the achievement on such high results, because it was at that session that a decision was made to step up the development of production forces in the country. It was in the wake of this session, reads the article, that the Batak hydro-power system was built and the foundations of the Maritsa-East industrial and power generation complex were laid. In 1959 a new stage of 220 kilovolts was introduced. "In the years of the sixth five-year period the Bulgarian power generation made a qualitatively new step in its development. Bulgaria became the first country in the Balkans and one of the 20 countries in the world to make use of atomic power for the generation of electricity" says the Bulgarian minister.

And as far as international cooperation is concerned, Mr Todoriev says that in 1963 Bulgaria linked up her power grid with those of the CEMA member-countries through the Krajova-Boychinovtsi electric transmission network, and in 1972 it was linked up with the Soviet electric network through the "Drouzhba" (friendship) line of 400 kilovolt. He adds that such lines for exchange of electric power link Bulgaria with Yugoslavia and Turkey and the construction of such a link with Greece is forthcoming.

FAMILY OF POET VAPTSAROV REFUTES NATIONALITY ALLEGATIONS

AU0111 31 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Today's CHETCHESTVEN FRONT published a letter from the family of Nikola Vaptsarov in which the brother, sister, nephew and niece of the great Bulgarian poet, revolutionary and communist, Nikola Vaptsarov kindly request the editorial staff to widely publicize their letter in which they express deep indignation at the attempts of certain persons in Skopje who try to rewrite and revise Bulgarian history and literature in order to present Vaptsarov as a non-Bulgarian poet.

GUSTAV HUSAK RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

LD011954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] We have received the news that Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has returned from the Soviet Union. Comrade Gustav Husak was on holiday in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO ROMANIAN GAS RESTRICTIONS

LD011544 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Here is an announcement: The Foreign Tourism Office of the CSSR announces that as a result of unilateral measures taken by the competent authorities of the Socialist Republic of Romania the conditions for the purchase of gasoline by private Czechoslovak motorists are being substantially modified as of today. This decision, which is in contradiction to mutual agreements valid hitherto, concerns individual tourists traveling to the Socialist Republic of Romania or passing through its territory. Despite efforts by the Czechoslovak bodies it has so far not been possible to reach agreement on the conditions governing the purchase of gasoline and insuring supplies of gasoline for Czechoslovak tourists in the Socialist Republic of Romania. The Foreign Tourism Office does not advise our motorists to travel to the Socialist Republic of Romania or across its territory. These measures do not affect coach tours organized by Czechoslovak travel agencies nor factory holidays in coaches.

KNIZKA SUMMONS ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR CONCERNING 'TOPICAL' ISSUES

LD011820 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Jaroslav Nkizka, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, today summoned Ionel Diaconescu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic in Czechoslovakia, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague. They are to discuss once again topical questions which have arisen.

STROUGAL RECEIVES OUTGOING BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD011324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received in Prague Khristo Shanov, the Bulgarian ambassador. The ambassador is ending his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

UGANDAN NATIONAL FRONT MEMBER CONVEYS BINAISA MESSAGE TO HUSAK

LD012111 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A message from Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak was handed over on Wednesday by visiting Executive Council member of the Ugandan National Liberation Front and Minister for Regional Cooperation Ateker Ejalu to Deputy Premier Karol Laco.

During their conversation the deputy premier emphasized the main principles of Czechoslovakia's peace foreign policy and assured the Ugandan goodwill mission headed by Ateker Ejalu that the Czechoslovak people will continue to effectively support the African countries in their effort to attain independence and social progress.

Ateker Ejalu briefed the Czechoslovak deputy premier on the present situation in Uganda and the present tasks being solved by the new Ugandan Government. He appreciated Czechoslovakia's political and moral support and economic assistance to developing countries.

The Ugandan goodwill mission, headed by Ateker Ejalu, Executive Council member of the National Liberation Front and minister of regional cooperation, was received on Wednesday by Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaroslav Knizka.

They reviewed problems of relations between the two countries and discussed the possibilities of further promoting their cooperation.

In the evening the deputy minister gave a dinner in honour of the Ugandan delegation.

PROPOSALS ON DETENTE WELL RECEIVED AT UN

LD011126 Prague CTK in English 0950 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The draft declaration on international cooperation for detente, sent by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim a month ago, was favourably received by many Western and developing countries, deputy foreign minister Milos Vejvoda said.

The declaration would be a code, the universality of which should exclude from bilateral and multilateral negotiations any attempts not to pay attention to the basic line--life in peace and to the benefit of all people. The declaration would surely become a barrier to those forces which undermine detente and disarmament. Therefore it is very satisfying that no signs of rejection but only some constructive suggestions, aimed mainly at comprehensiveness and universality of the Czechoslovak proposal, have appeared, Milos Vejvoda said.

Czechoslovakia coordinates its activities aimed at a lasting peace with other countries, the deputy foreign minister said.

The Czechoslovak draft declaration will be supported in the General Assembly by the delegations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It will not be easy to put through the draft declaration because of some countries' attempts to adapt it to their interests.

Milos Vejvoda expressed conviction that the Czechoslovak disarmament efforts will be received with recognition.

REPORT CLAIMS EDUCATION LACKING IN 'FASCIST, CAPITALIST' COUNTRIES

LD010956 Prague CTK in English 0826 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The worldwide campaign, "Education--a Right, Not a Privilege", was launched this year because children and young people in many countries were discriminated against in this respect by their regimes, Ravane Kone of Senegal, deputy chairman of the Prague-based International Union of Students [IUS], told CETEKA on Wednesday.

The decision to launch the campaign was made in November 1977 at the 12th World Students Congress, on the basis of a study of the state of education in the world. It showed that in countries governed by fascist regimes, those in which there (?is a) strong influence of neocolonialism and supranational monopolies, and in capitalist countries, ideological, social and other discrimination exists. There is only theoretically free access to education to all young people of both sexes in these countries, and working-class children especially are frequently unable to seek high education.

The study also showed that education has a broad democratic base in the socialist countries in which all children enjoy the same rights and have the same access to all education the content and orientation of which accords with the interests of the society, Ravane Kone said.

The IUS deputy chairman appreciated the material aid given by socialist states to developing countries in the sphere of education, in the form of school aids and equipment, scholarships and personnel training.

He also spoke of the support the socialist countries are giving to the fighting peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, and reviewed the events held on national, regional and international scale within the campaign "Education--a Right Not a Privilege."

The International Union of Students took part in a seminar in New Delhi on illiteracy and democratization of education, in a conference in Togo about various aspects of the development of education, and a conference in Jamaica on education in the Caribbean.

On August 16-18, an all-European conference on the structure and content of education, its administration and financing, will be held in Helsinki. It will be attended also by delegates of the Latin American Continental Students Organization, the All-Africa Students Union, and delegations from Japan and Singapore.

STROUGAL: 1979 GRAIN PRODUCTION PLAN WILL NOT BE FULFILLED

LD012047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed interview with Premier Lubomir Strougal--recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Premier, you inspected two districts today, the Znojmo and Uherske Hradiste districts. Where do you see the differences between these two districts?

[Answer] The Znojmo District has been hit pretty badly. This will have a certain impact on crop production and on grain because the Znojmo District is a district with a high production efficiency which contributes to the overall state procurement plan. Such low hectare yields as the Znojmo District will attain this year have had no parallel for a long time--for decades. That is why we must help the district, and long-term measures should concern irrigation, water retention, various (?artesian) reservoirs, and so forth. We promised the comrades that we would deal with these problems together.

[Question] But nature has shown greater clemency to the Uherske Hradiste District. Here they have been fairly successful in many ways.

[Answer] Things are a little brighter here. The livestock production plan is being fulfilled; it appears that the crop plan will also be fulfilled. Hectare yields vary between 45 and 50 quintals and even above 50 quintals, and it appears that prospects are very good. This only goes to show what immense differences there are between individual agricultural establishments, individual districts not only in the South Moravian Region but in the other regions of the republic, too. Recently I went to the East Bohemian Region and before that I inspected the results in the West Slovak Region. Even though we appreciate its results, the Uherske Hradiste District cannot compensate the Znojmo District production potential or that of other highly productive districts which have unfortunately been hit by extreme climatic conditions which our republic has regrettably experienced.

All in all, this indicates a not very pleasant fact, namely, that the grain production plan in Czechoslovakia will not be fulfilled this year. Which means that we will have to purchase more, and agricultural establishments will also have to make maximum efforts to secure fodder reserves for the next economic year.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS--In the first 10 days of July a total of 768 traffic accidents occurred on Slovak roads in which 15 persons were killed and 69 suffered serious injuries. Material losses have been estimated at more than Kcs4 million. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 16 Jul 79 p 4 AU]--In the first 6 months of 1979, a total of 13,889 traffic accidents occurred on Slovak roads, in which 273 persons were killed and 3,604 injured; material losses have been estimated at Kcs68,282,000. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION RECEIVED BY NICARAGUAN GOVERNING COUNCIL

LD012241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2032 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua--The official GDR delegation at present in Managua on Wednesday was received by the Nicaraguan Governing Council for a friendly meeting. The delegation leader, Ambassador Dr Joachim Naumann, conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, as well as from the GDR Government and people. They were cordially reciprocated by the members of the Governing Council present in Managua: Dr Sergio Ramirez, Violeta de Chamorro, Moises Hassan and Daniel Ortega. On behalf of the Nicaraguan people the members of the Governing Council thanked the GDR for the solidarity consignment handed over on Tuesday. The solidarity consignment consists of urgently required assistance. The meeting provided the opportunity for an initial exchange of views on further shaping cooperation between both states.

The same day the delegation had a friendly meeting with leading members of the National Executive of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Talks were also held with other government members, including the minister of culture and education and with Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Alvaro Ramirez.

PRC ATTACHE HOSTS PARTY TO MARK PLA ANNIVERSARY

LD012234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1821 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Shen Guoliang, acting military attache at the PRC Embassy in the GDR, gave a cocktail party in Berlin on Wednesday on the 52d anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. It was attended by officers of the National People's Army and representatives from the diplomatic corps.

COMMENTATOR LEUSCHNER CRITICIZES FRG MINISTER'S VIETNAM REMARKS

DW011220 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 30 Jul 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner foreign political review: "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Excerpt] If you observed in past weeks the publicistic campaign dealing with the issue of Southeast Asian refugees, you had no doubts that some of those involved did not care very much about humanity but much rather about a subsequent justification of the American war in Vietnam. This impression became even stronger after the Geneva refugee conference which took place mainly in a constructive atmosphere and which produced positive results. The so-called Deutschlandfunk is complaining at present that Hanoi's representatives in Geneva were treated as honorable treaty partners instead of accusing them for their continuous violations of human rights. You know what that means.

You cannot expect anything else from professional anticommunists for whom the defeat of the American aggressors was simultaneously their own defeat. So when last weekend a minister of the SPD-FDP coalition of the Federal Republic, namely Social Democratic Development Minister Offergeld, demands in the same tone intensified economic and political pressure on Vietnam, it seems proper to ask at least a few questions.

For years and decades the Vietnamese people experienced every kind of pressure, not just political and economic pressure, but pressure exerted with bombs, napalm, herbi-herbicides, tanks and soldiers. The result is probably known even to Minister Offergeld. He knows how many millions of Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians in these decades of war had to flee from their homeland and how many of them died. And he knows that no FRG officials at that time were particularly interested in this.

Mr Offergeld knows how the Americans left the battlefield in Indochina and how long it will take to eliminate just the worst part of the heritage of the past, and yet he speaks of exerting pressure on Vietnam. Here is a Social Democratic minister following in the wake of the worst agitators who only want to achieve a subsequent justification of the crimes committed against the Vietnamese people. That is remarkable and, I find, disgraceful.

SWAPO BUREAU ISSUES ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

LD0112?4 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0732 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In a press statement to mark the 13th anniversary of the armed liberation struggle against the South African racist regime, the bureau of SWAPO in the GDR expresses the certainty that "our cause is just. We will be victorious." It adds: "On 26 August the people of Namibia will review their struggle against colonial occupation and imperialist domination."

The people's liberation army of Namibia SWAPO's military wing was able to score numerous victories over the enemy forces in the past year. The statement stresses that they were achieved despite considerable reinforcement of the occupation troops whose number has been increased by 15,000 since May 1979 to a present figure of 80,000-100,000 mercenaries.

The SWAPO bureau condemns the continuing militarization of Namibia by South Africa, with which the white minority regime is flagrantly violating international decisions. Supported from all sides by imperialist countries--particularly Britain, France, the United States and the FRG--it continues to oppose the demands by the Namibian people and all democratic forces in the world that it should end its occupation.

SWAPO expresses the wish that "the people in the socialist countries who are fraternally allied with us and the progressive forces in the capitalist world strengthen their solidarity actions with the Namibian people and with the people of Zimbabwe and the black population of South Africa," the statement says.

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO ROMANIA FUEL RESTRICTIONS

LD020728 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to an announcement by the Romanian news agency AGERPRES, the organs of the Socialist Republic of Romania have decreed that from 1 August 1979 in Romania, foreign tourists traveling into or through the country can only purchase fuel with convertible currencies. This presents problems to GDR citizens traveling to or through Romania by car in getting fuel supplies. The GDR Government has proposed to Romania that talks should be held without delay to solve this problem. Until such negotiations are concluded, trips to or through Romania should be made by air or rail.

FRG INSTITUTE NOTES SHORTFALLS IN GDR ECONOMIC PRODUCTION

LD011012 Hamburg DPA in German 0106 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--It will hardly be possible for the GDR to fulfill its current economic plan. This is the conclusion of the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) after an examination of the GDR economy during the first 6 months. Following the unusually bad results in the spring, the acceleration during the second quarter did "not lead to the originally planned growth rate" either. The most that can be expected during the second half of the year, as a result of competition commitments and special shifts for the 30th anniversary of the state's founding, is an increase in the growth rate in industrial production and an improved supply situation.

According to DIW estimates, during the first half of the year the GDR achieved an increase of 2 percent (1978--3.8 percent) in "produced national income." In publishing its half-yearly balance sheet, the GDR did not mention this figure at all.

A weak production growth resulted in negligible increases in private consumption and investments. The DIW described it as "particularly remarkable" that the "GDR economic management has allowed stagnation to occur in supplies for the population." Consequently, the "improvement in the supply of industrial goods, which during the past years has been gradually reduced, has now come to a standstill."

The DIW points out that while only a 2 percent increase was achieved in produced national income, net wages and salaries on the other hand increased by 3.7 percent. This was probably because a greater amount of overtime was necessary to compensate for shortfalls resulting from the weather conditions. "In any event, this is something new in the history of the GDR where the increase in wages and salaries was always less than that of the national product," the Berlin economic experts stated.

Investments in the GDR economy increased by less than 1 percent during the first 6 months of the year. In this respect, it was "curious," according to the DIW, "that despite minutely detailed regulations in the investment sector, the enterprises had uncontrolled scope." Although investments outside the plan were first described as "initiative constructions," they were later strongly termed "illegal constructions." These apparently included buildings for administration and recreation to the tune of billions of marks.

The level of energy consumption was also very high. In 1977, altogether 7.1 tons of coal units were used per inhabitant in the GDR while in the Federal Republic 6.1 tons of coal units were used. According to DIW estimates, since the national product per inhabitant in the GDR is "about 20 percent" below that of the Federal Republic, the GDR's energy consumption ought to be "correspondingly lower and not higher."

HAMBURG DPA: STATE PROTECTION LAWS AIMED AT WRITERS, INTELLECTUALS

LD011150 Hamburg DPA in German 1020 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The increased punishments for the so-called state protection crimes, which were decided by the People's Chamber in June came into force on Wednesday. The revised elements, including cases of espionage, agent activity and "incitement hostile to the state" are apparently aimed not so much at real enemies of the state but at intellectuals and writers.

As a result of the amended version of Paragraph 99 of the GDR Criminal Code on the "treasonable conveyance of intelligence," a citizen can be sentenced to up to 12 years in prison even when he has not collected secret information, for example, for Western authorities, or made it available to them. The "illegal establishment of contact" encompasses anyone who distributes or causes to be distributed abroad intelligence likely to damage the GDR's interests or produces or causes to be produced records for this purpose." Anyone who hands over or causes to be handed over manuscripts or other material "that are likely to damage the GDR's interests" to organizations, institutions or persons in disregard of the legal regulations is punishable. These statements threaten mainly writers and regime critics who publish in the West without permission from the authorities. An added point is that, because of the equally restricted customs and currency regulations, fines can now be imposed of more than M20,000 (previously M5,000), or up to 5 times the amount of the value of the transported currency.

AUTHORITIES ARREST FRG CITIZEN FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU011510 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] (ADN) On 28 July 1979 GDR security organs apprehended FRG citizen Franz Jennrich redhanded at the GDR Hirschberg border crossing point for abuse of the transit agreement and detained him. He was actively involved in crimes organized in a ganglike manner on the GDR's transit routes. Investigative proceeding were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. An Opel automobile with the official license plate KAR-IR 46, used for the crime, was impounded.

BERLINER ZEITUNG: POLICE INVESTIGATE RAILWAY VANDALISM

AU011518 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 30 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] (ADN) On 30 June unidentified persons slashed seat covers and tore off ashtrays, waste bins and curtains in a local train on the Drewitz-Belzig route. On the basis of clues supplied by railwaymen, the criminal police now have identified 2 juveniles and one adult who are strongly suspected of having committed the offense. Investigation proceedings were initiated against them and arrest warrants were issued.

BERLINER ZEITUNG: VERDICT ON JUVENILE 'ROWDIES' ANNOUNCED

AU011547 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 31 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[ADN/BZ dispatch from Wolgast: "Juvenile Rowdies Convicted in Wolgast"]

[Text] Yesterday two juvenile rowdies were convicted by the Wolgast Kreis Court for acts of violence against members of an FDJ group for the maintenance of order. A six month prison term and a fine of M500 were meted out to 18 year-old Peter R. In addition, a probation term under which he had been placed in April was revoked and he was ordered to serve the 8 months of imprisonment with which he was threatened at that time. Seventeen-year-old Torsten H. was sentenced to serve 8 weeks in a prison for juveniles.

Three weeks ago in a Zinnowitz discotheque the two dependants had threatened members of FDJ groups for the maintenance of order and had knocked down one of them.

BRIEFS

MALI SPORTS DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the Ministry of Sports, Arts and Culture of the Republic of Mali under the leadership of national sports director Mani Duenepo is currently paying a visit to the GDR. The guests, on invitation of the president of the GDR's German Gymnastics and Sports Federation, will acquaint themselves with the development of physical culture and sports in our republic. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

JAMAICAN SPORTS MINISTER VISIT--Hugh Small, Jamaican minister of youth, sports, and communal development, arrived in the GDR for a visit on the weekend at the invitation of Manfred Ewald, president of the GDR's German Gymnastics and Sports Federation. The minister, who attended the final events of the 7th Children's and Youth Spartakiade games, will study the development of socialist physical culture in our republic and will conduct talks with the sports leadership of our country on possibilities for cooperation. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH ECUADOREAN JOURNALISTS--On the weekend an agreement on the further fashioning of cooperation was concluded between the National Journalists Association of Ecuador and the GDR journalists federation. It was signed by Marcelo Sevalos, secretary general of the Ecuadorean association, and by Harri Czepuck, chairman of the German journalists federation. Experiences on the work of journalists in the anti-imperialist struggle were exchanged during the talks. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

ETHIOPIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--A delegation of the Ethiopian Trade Union Federation (AETU) under the leadership of its chairman, Mulugeta Yimer, arrived in Berlin on Saturday [28 July] at the invitation of the FDGB Federal Executive. It was cordially welcomed at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Heinz Neukrantz, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB Federal Executive. During their visit of several days the guests from socialist Ethiopia will exchange experiences with trade unionists in large enterprises of Erfurt Bezirk and will conduct talks with working people at their workplaces. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BURUNDI FAREWELL--Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, has received Ronald Weidemann, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, for a farewell visit. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

RIGA-ROSTOCK SHIPPING--On Sunday [29 July] foreign trade goods were hauled for the first time by ferry-type special vessels via the Baltic Sea between the GDR and the Latvian SSR. Using the modern time-saving roll on-roll off technology, the cargo is no longer lifted by crane into the holds but is being driven by mobile loading units, for example, tractor trucks, via the stern and bow into the so-called "ro-ro" ships. The Rostock Deutfracht Maritime Shipping Enterprise and the Latvian State Shipping Agency are jointly using the special vessel "Engineer Nichiporenko" which is to carry out one round trip weekly and can carry paper and other goods to the GDR and on its return trip will load, among other items, cables. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

NEW CONTAINER SHIP--Rostock (NZ/ADN)--On 24 June the first semi-container ship of the new "Monsoon" type was launched at the Rostock Warnow shipyard. The 17,000 ton freighter is 138 meters long and is suited primarily for shipping containers, piece goods and grain. It has a large cargo capacity--342 containers can be loaded below deck and 181 on deck--and a range of 15,000 nautical miles. [East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 25 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES USSR ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD012106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Aleksandr Shokin, USSR minister of electronics industry. They reviewed the results so far achieved in economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the sphere of technical equipment for the electronics industry and for microelectronics. They also discussed the future and main guidelines for the development of cooperation, paying particular attention to the need for widening and deepening specialization and coproduction. The meeting was attended by Aleksander Kopec, minister of machine engineering industry.

LAO TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES ON COOPERATION VISIT

LD011422 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Aug, PAP--A five-member delegation of the Laotian Trade Unions is staying in Poland at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, CRZZ, the unionist daily GLOS PRACY has reported. The aim of the visit is to further consolidate two-way contacts and cooperation.

The Laotian guests were received by CRZZ Secretary Mieczyslaw Grad. During a cordial conversation, the two sides informed each other about their countries' socio-economic development and tasks facing unionist organizations.

The delegation's itinerary includes visits to many industrial plants around Poland and talks with trade union activists.

WARSAW CONSIDERS CARTER'S PROSPECTS FOR RENOMINATION

LD011210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Matiej Slotwinski dispatch from New York]

[Text] Will he or won't he? Should he put forward his candidature? Can he? These three questions are constantly asked here in many ways. The candidature in question is, of course, that of Jimmy Carter for president in the November election of the coming year. As is known even within his own Democratic Party the President has more and more enemies. Recently Senators Henry Jackson and George McGovern who represent the right and the left of the party expressed their great disappointment with Carter's 2 and 1/2 years in office and pointed to Senator Edward Kennedy as the most suitable presidential candidate for the Democrats.

Similarly, outside the Capital, many groups in the United States sharply criticize the present Washington administration. The main concern is with its program, or (?rather) the lack of a national program. Under attack is the high inflation rate, the weakness of the dollar and unemployment. Carter is accused of lacking leadership characteristics. Numerous black activists who voted together in 1976 for Carter now say he has betrayed them, but on the other hand, for example, a few union leaders defend Carter.

In this complicated and tense atmosphere the New York TIMES has appealed to the President to make a decision as quickly as possible on whether he is going to stand for election and to make this decision public. The delay makes the chaos even worse. The alternative candidates, such as the Democrat Jerry Brown, the governor of California, have already entered the battle. Brown put forward his candidature on Monday.

It is worth taking this opportunity to point out that TIME weekly in its latest issue asks the rhetorical question: Where have all the leaders gone? And admitting that it is more and more difficult to lead America, the magazine goes to the trouble of seeking out 50 promising young candidates to be leaders of the nation. The editorial did a similar thing 5 years ago but then they looked for 200 candidates and they obviously must have been disappointed because today all they could find is 50.

PAP ANNOUNCEMENT SCORES ROMANIAN GAS RESTRICTIONS

LD011815 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] On the basis of information supplied by the Orbis Travel Agency, and following numerous inquiries and requests for help from citizens, the Polish Press Agency has made the following announcement:

On 1 August the Romanian authorities introduced, unilaterally and without consultation, modified regulations for the sale of gasoline and other fuels, which can now be bought by foreign tourists in Romania only with tokens purchased with convertible currency. This is contrary to valid agreements between the appropriate organs of the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and also is not in keeping with international usage.

The Polish Travel Bureau is not in possession nor is it likely to have in its possession in the near future any gasoline tokens which could be used on Romanian territory. In this situation car travel to Romania, or transit travel through that country, is practically impossible. Polish tourist authorities have taken urgent steps and provided the means which will permit Polish motorists who are transiting through the territory of the Socialist Republic or Romania to make the return journey. The Orbis Travel Agency apologizes to Polish tourists for difficulties which have arisen due to reasons beyond its control.

REUTER: 4,000 HEAR DISSIDENT SPEAKER AT WARSAW DEMONSTRATION

WA011517 London REUTER in English 1428 GMT 1 Aug 79 WA

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 1, REUTER--About 4,000 people, demonstrating at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Victory Square last night, applauded when a dissident speaker urged the nation to struggle for Poland's total independence and sovereignty.

Wojciech Ziembicki, of the dissident Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights (ROBCTO), addressed the rally after the demonstrators marched from a solemn mass at St. John's Roman Catholic Cathedral to the tomb in Victory Square.

In an allusion to the Polish-Soviet war of 1920, Mr Ziembicki said that "some years ago some dirty hands" removed from the tomb a plaque commemorating Polish soldiers killed in 1920. He demanded its return.

The ceremony marked the 35th anniversary of the abortive Warsaw uprising against the German occupation.

KARKOSZKA ADDRESSES WARSAW UPRISING RALLY 1 AUGUST

LD020724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Theatre Square in Warsaw; time 2030. A patriotic meeting of the people of Warsaw is about to start in front of the Warsaw Nike monument. The meeting is attended by inhabitants of Warsaw, former soldiers of Warsaw uprising, representatives of all streams of the anti-Hitlerite resistance movement. Also present are members of the Politburo of the party Central Committee: Edward Babiuch, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense. Also in attendance are members of the honorary committee for the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising used by Alojzy Karkoszka, chairman of the Warsaw People's Council. Alojzy Karkoszka starts to speak; here is a part of his address:

[Karkoszka--begin recording] The insurgent action of the people of Warsaw, its blood sincerely given, which so freely flowed in every square foot of our city, will forever stay in the memory of Poles, passed from generation to generation. Together with the whole tradition of our nation's armed struggles for freedom, it will pass from fathers to sons as a vital source of civic inspiration and patriotic achievements. [End recording]

This was followed by the ceremony of calling the roll of honor.

The meeting ended with a soiree of music and poetry commemorating the heroism and courage of the insurgents' struggle.

NEW SPEED LIMITS FOR AUTOS, TRUCKS SET

LD012056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] MONITOR POLSKI, the Polish Government's official gazette, yesterday published a regulation issued by the ministers of transport and internal affairs which establishes maximum speed limits for certain types of motor vehicles. The regulation was implemented today.

After lengthy consultations it has finally been established that the maximum speed limit for cars outside urban areas is 90 kph regardless of road classification. The speed limit for motorcycles has been set at 70 kph. Other vehicles, including goods and delivery vehicles and buses, will not be allowed to exceed 70 kph. This limit can be further reduced by the organs of state administration.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU, ANDREI VISIT TO USSR

1 August Departure

AU011047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/8/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, left on August 1 for the Soviet Union, at the invitation of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Romanian head of state is accompanied by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

Arrival Welcome

AU011051 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Bureau of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed warmly at Sveropol Airport by Viktor Sergeyevich Makarenko, first secretary of the Crimean Oblast party committee of the Ukraine Communist Party; Trofim Nikolayevich Chemodurov, deputy chairman of the Ukraine Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Crimean Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, and other local party-state leaders.

At Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had been seen off by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Cioara, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Janos Fazekas, Ion Ionita, Petre Lupu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Tautu, Virgil Trofin, Stefan Voitec, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Miu Dobrescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Mihai Gere, Vasile Patilinet, Ion Ursu, and Ilie Radulescu. Also present was Soviet Ambassador to Bucharest Vasiliy Ivanovic Drozdenko.

Crimea Meeting With Brezhnev

AU011920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Simferopol, AGERPRES, 1/8/1979--On August 1, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met in Crimea with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The talks were attended for Romania by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and for the USSR by Andrei Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Nicholae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev informed each other of the work of socialist and communist construction in the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the Soviet Union, examined current problems of the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations, of the strengthening of the collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU. They agreed that the activity for coordinating the five-year plans of the two countries should be continued for developing economic collaboration and cooperation in production within the CMEA and bilaterally.

Opinions were exchanged on international issues. Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev consider as urgent the adoption of measures for halting the arms race, for turning detente into a steady, dynamic and ever more profound process.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union, together with the other Warsaw treaty member countries, with all the countries that took part in the all-European conference, intend to enhance their efforts for a wide-scope collaboration, stipulated in the Helsinki Act, inclusive of the measures of increasing trust and of supporting political detente through military disengagement. In this connection, the importance of the Madrid meeting due in 1980 was underlined.

During the talks it was pointed out that an important positive event in the world policy was the Soviet-American meeting in Vienna and, particularly, the signing of the SALT II treaty.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev reiterated the unswerving solidarity of the Romanian and Soviet peoples with the struggle of liberated peoples, of the non-aligned movement, against racism, neo-colonialist domination, for the triumph of the cause of freedom, social progress and peace.

The meeting passed in a sincere, comradely atmosphere.

Order of Lenin to Ceausescu

AU011935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Simferopol, AGERPRES, 1/8/1979--On August 1 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, (? was awarded) by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the "Lenin" Order conferred by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on his 60th birthday.

Handing over the high distinction Leonid Brezhnev said: Ever since 1978, appreciating his merits in the development of the fraternal friendship and collaboration between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on his 60th birthday, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a decree regarding the awarding of the "Lenin" Order for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

It is a pleasure for me to hand over this distinction today. I wish the solemn act of today would be considered as a new proof of the profound esteem and fraternal regard the Soviet communists nurture for the Romanian communists. The Soviet people appreciate the friendship and collaboration with the Romanian people. Our unswerving aspiration is that the Soviet-Romanian relations, varied in point of content, further serve firmly the steady strengthening of the Socialist community, the cause of peace the world over.

Thanking for the high distinction he has been awarded, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: I consider this as an expression of the good relations of friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union, of the feelings of esteem and valuation reciprocally nurtured by the peoples of our countries.

At the same time, I consider this as an appreciation of my contribution to the development of these relations, to the strengthening of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and the Soviet communists, between the Romanian and the Soviet peoples.

The Romanian party and people--the Romanian head of state pointed out--are highly appreciative of the Romanian-Soviet relations. We wish that these relations would further develop on all planes, in the interest of socialist and communist construction in our countries, of the general cause of socialism, collaboration and peace in the whole world.

1 August Return

AU020825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/8/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned to Bucharest on Wednesday night after his visit to the Soviet Union.

At his arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the Romanian head of state was welcomed by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by other Romanian officials.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED; DECLARATION, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SEKOU TOURE VISIT

Signing of Documents

AU291332 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0810 GMT on 29 July carries a 15-minute live relay from the Palace of the Republic in Bucharest on the signing of Romanian-Guinean official documents on the occasion of President Sekou Toure's visit to Romania. According to the announcer, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure are accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Andree Toure.

The reporter adds that Virgil Cazacu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and N'famata Keita, member of the National Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea signed a cooperation agreement between the RCP and the PDG; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister, and El Hadj Moussa Diakite, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of housing signed an aide-memoire on the further development of economic and commercial cooperation between Romania and Guinea; Gheorghe Oprea and El Hadj Moussa Diakite also signed an agreement on civilian air transportation; Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and Mamady Keita, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of education signed a program on cultural and scientific exchanges; Pop Valer, director general of the Romanian Radio and Television network, and [name indistinct] presidential press director signed a convention on cooperation between the Romanian and Guinean radio and television.

After the signing of the above documents, the announcer reports that President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ahmed Sekou Toure signed a joint solemn declaration and a joint communique. After signing the documents, the two presidents reportedly shake hands. Applause is heard.

Solemn Declaration

AU310915 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 30 Jul 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Joint Romanian-Guinean solemn declaration signed in Bucharest on 29 July on the occasion of the visit to Romania of President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea,

Firmly determined to develop, strengthen and deepen the friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Guinean peoples, on the basis of common aspirations to progress, freedom and independent development;

Desiring to continue to instill durability, dynamism and diversity in their mutual relations;

Relying upon relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the RCP and the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG] and determined to increasingly strengthen these relations;

Animated by the desire to actively and consistently contribute to promoting peace, progress and security in Europe, Africa and throughout the world, resolving international problems facing mankind, eliminating underdevelopment, establishing a new international economic and political order, attaining general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, eliminating the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy as well as racism and apartheid and peacefully settling differences between states;

Determined to act to promote in the world a new policy of interstate cooperation based on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonuse of force and the treat of force and each people's right to independent development, in line with its will and aspiration;

Fully convinced that the development of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea is in accordance with their national aspirations and interest and with the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation;

Solemnly declare as follows:

I

The two sides highly assess the role of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed on 10 March 1974 in Conakry for deepening relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Romanian and Guinean peoples and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. They express the determination to continue to base their relations as well as relations with other states on principles and provisions contained in this treaty.

The sides express their common determination to expand and deepen the Romanian-Guinean political dialog; in this respect they will periodically have consultations, including consultations at the highest level, to exchange information and views, in order to deepen cooperation, harmonize their positions at the world level and discuss international problems of mutual concern.

They consider that the expansion and diversification of Romanian-Guinean cooperation in various fields requires increased contacts at governmental and parliamentary level as well as between social, cultural and scientific institutions; it also requires better mutual understanding between the two peoples. In this framework, the two countries will ensure periodical exchanges of visits at the level of foreign ministers and consultations between their ministries of foreign affairs.

The two sides emphasize the role and importance of developing relations between the RCP and PDG and believe that the signing of the agreement on cooperation between the RCP and PDG will give a new impetus to relations of solidarity between the two parties. They also express interest in expanding and deepening relations between youth, women and TU organization of the two countries.

The sides express the common determination that, on the basis of results attained in trade exchanges, they should intensify efforts to markedly expand these exchanges. They assess that the continuous progress made by the economies of the two countries opens up new prospects for diversifying, expanding and increasing the Romanian-Guinean trade.

The two sides also believe it necessary to take measures to continuously expand and diversify economic cooperation, particularly in mining, agriculture and industry, among other ways by setting up joint production and marketing companies.

The two sides stress the important role played by the Joint Government Commission for Cooperation and decided that the next session should carefully examine cooperation ventures and should adopt efficient measures to commendably implement the established targets. In order to continuously develop and diversify cooperation, the sides will act to expand and improve the legal framework of bilateral relations, particularly in trade, economic cooperation, civilian air transportation, maritime transportation, health, culture and education.

Desiring to strengthen the Romanian-Guinean friendship and cooperation and to attain better mutual understanding of life and realities in Romania and Guinea, the two sides decided to expand exchanges in culture, education, health, press, radio and television. They will organize art, book and ethnography exhibitions, artistic tourism film presentations and joint commemorations of great events in the history of the two peoples.

II

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea consider that the observance of principles of the UN Charter, the Organization of African Unity [OAU] and the final document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are an indispensible prerequisites for maintaining peace and international cooperation and for the progress of all nations.

Faithful to the provisions of the 1974 Romanian-Guinean Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the two sides reiterate their firm resolution to base mutual relations as well as relations with other states on the following principles:

1. The inalienable right of each people to independently decide its destiny and to freely choose and develop its political, economic and social system in accordance with its own will and interests, without any foreign interference.

2. The sacred right of each state to existence, freedom, national independence and sovereignty.

3. Full equality of rights of all states, regardless of their size, development level and political and socioeconomic system.

4. The sovereign, inalienable and inprescribable right of each state to dispose of its natural resources and all other national riches, in accordance with its national interests.

5. The obligation of states not to intervene under any form or pretext in the domestic or foreign affairs of any other state.

6. The obligation of states to refrain from using force or the threat of force in their international relations and from any kind of military, political, economic or other coercion against another state, under any pretext and in no circumstance.

7. The inalienable right of each state to legitimate individual or collective defense against any armed attack.

8. The obligation of states to observe the inviolability of state frontiers and the territorial integrity of other states and consequently the recognition of the fact that any attempt of a state against the territorial integrity of another state is a serious prejudice to international peace and security, hence the obligation of states not to recognize the territorial acquisitions or special advantages obtained by force.

9. The right of each state to participate on fully equal footing in examining and solving all international problems of common interest.

10. The rights and duty of states, regardless of their social and political system, to cooperate under mutually advantageous conditions in order to maintain international peace and security and to facilitate the socioeconomic progress of all nations, primarily of the developing ones.

11. The obligation of states to settle all differences between themselves exclusively through peaceful means.

12. The duty of each state to fulfill in good faith its international obligations, in keeping with the UN charter and generally recognized norms of international law.

III

The two sides point out that, throughout the world the peoples are increasingly asserting their determination to put an end to the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, to be full masters of their own national riches and destinies and to coexist and cooperate in peace, freedom and security, on the basis of equality and mutual respect. This broad process has led to profound revolutionary national and social changes and to profound shifts in the world balance of forces. At the same time, the sides note that in various parts of the world imperialist forces are increasing their attempts at dominating and redividing the world into spheres of influence, which seriously jeopardizes the peace, freedom and independence of peoples.

The two sides believe that the most imperative requirement of contemporary times is to closely unite the efforts of all states and to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity of progressive forces everywhere to put a resolute end to the imperialist policy of domination and oppression and to promote a new policy of full equality and respect between nations, a policy of detente, security and peace in the world.

IV

The two sides emphasize the concern of the peoples with the continuous existence of certain situations in which force and the threat of force are being used in international relations, leading to tension and armed conflicts and to the violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of certain states. They express concern that developing countries are often involved in such disputes and conflicts and their efforts and resources, already limited, are thus deflected from the goals of their socioeconomic development. Such differences and conflicts endanger overall peace and security, encourage the arms race, poison the relations between the respective states and in the respective region and hamper their cooperation.

The two sides firmly speak out against the policy of force and the threat of force and for complete renunciation of military means for resolving interstate problems and they reiterate the firm conviction that a lasting and really viable resolution of any dispute, no matter how complicated it may be, can only be achieved through negotiations and peaceful means.

In this respect they deem it opportune to draft and adopt an international document which, by reiterating the obligation of states to resolve their differences through peaceful means, should contribute to insuring each state's right to develop in security and to enjoy firm guarantees against any acts of aggression and interference in domestic affairs, and accelerating the formulation and development of principles and rules governing the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

At the same time the two sides believe it necessary to strengthen the UN role and increase its responsibility in the efforts to prevent and resolve interstate conflicts through peaceful means alone, in the common interest of the peoples, peace and international detente. They stress the need to create a permanent body of the UN General Assembly, which should offer its good offices and perform conciliation tasks.

The sides reiterate their common determination to act with perseverance to deepen the process of improving international relations and to increase trust and cooperation between states.

They are determined to continue to support the process of international detente, which presupposes the resolution of all problems facing mankind, with the participation of all states, so as to make this process irreversible. An important role in this respect continues to devolve on small and medium-sized countries and on nonalined and developing countries.

V

The two sides believe that development is one of the key issues of contemporary mankind. The division of the world into rich and poor countries and the deepening gaps between these countries run counter to the aspirations of the peoples for justice, equity and prosperity.

Aware of the fact that the accelerated development of developing countries will be a decisive element for the promotion of overall peace and security, the two sides reiterate their common resolution to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic and political order. In this respect, the sides consider it necessary to urgently draft a number of concrete and practical measures concerning:

The drafting of a long-term program, up to 2000 and with a first stage up to 1990, which should include measures for the faster development of the economies of developing countries;

To adopt a program for developing education and training national cadres for all fields, in accordance with requirements for the all-round development of these countries;

To draw up, under UN aegis, a special program until 2000 for developing the agriculture of developing countries;

To adopt new measures for the development and diversification of industry in the developing countries;

To establish just relations between the prices of raw materials and industrial products and between the cost of fuel and energy and that of other products;

The broad access of developing countries to modern technologies;

To take urgent measures to combat protectionism in trade exchanges and to increase the share of developing countries in the world exports of processed products;

To correctly regulate the conditions in which foreign companies carry out their activity in the developing countries;

To create permanent bodies of developing countries which should effectively support these countries in their negotiations with the developed countries, in conditions of full equality;

To increase the contribution of the United Nations in drafting concrete programs for establishing a new international economic order.

The two sides point out the importance of the next special session of the UN General Assembly in 1980 devoted to the new international economic order and assess that it is necessary to strengthen the solidarity and action unity of all developing countries in order to insure the adequate preparation of this session.

The sides believe that the negative phenomena which affect the world economy can be attenuated through equitable international settlements, which should be the subject of debates and meetings in specialist international bodies and under UN aegis, with the participation of all interested states.

Romania and Guinea are determined to make a contribution to intensifying the efforts of states along these lines, in the interest of the stability of the entire world economy and for broad international cooperation.

VI

The two sides speak out for finally eliminating colonialism and the imperialist, neocolonialist, racist and apartheid policy in Africa.

They reiterate their full support for and solidarity with the struggle of peoples in Zimbabwe and Namibia for winning their national independence and they state that the attempts to impose neocolonialist solutions which are against the aspirations of these peoples pose the danger of aggravating the conflicts in that area. They grant full political, diplomatic, moral and material support to the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for national liberation and independence.

The two sides also support the struggle of the majority population of South Africa against racism and apartheid and for freedom and the elimination of any kind of oppression.

They believe that in the present circumstances it is necessary to take more resolute action at the international level to put an end once and for all to any violations of the legitimate rights of peoples in southern Africa.

The sides firmly condemn the brutal aggressive actions of the racist governments in southern Africa against neighboring countries and speak out for strictly observing the independence and territorial integrity of these states.

The two sides firmly advocate the settlement of contentious problems between African states through peaceful means exclusively and by strengthening the unity and cooperation of African countries, in order to insure their faster socioeconomic development and a free and dignified life, free from foreign pressure and interference.

The two sides believe that strengthening the unity and solidarity of African countries is a key prerequisite for promoting a policy of independence and free assertion of African countries and peoples as well as for the cause of peace and security throughout the world.

The sides highly praise the activity of the Organization of African Unity and its member states for strengthening the unity and solidarity of African countries in the struggle to eliminate the old imperialist and colonialist policy and to insure their free and independent development along the road of socioeconomic progress.

VII

The two sides point out the particular importance of building security and developing cooperation in Europe.

They stress the need to intensify efforts to implement all proposals and provisions of the Helsinki final document and they agree that the process of building security and cooperation in Europe must have a permanent and democratic character and must be attained outside blocs and alliances, with the active participation and contribution of all European states, on an equal footing.

The two sides assess that all measures should be taken to thoroughly prepare the next meeting which will take place in 1980 in Madrid, so that it can give an impetus to implementing the Helsinki final document. They believe that particular attention should be given to problems of disarmament and military disengagement, without which peace, security and cooperation in Europe are not possible.

The two sides express the conviction that the strengthening of security and the development of cooperation in Europe will have a positive impact upon the international political climate and on peace and security throughout the world.

VIII

The two sides express profound concern with the scope of the arms race and with the expenditure of huge means for military purposes, something which jeopardizes international peace and security, is a heavy burden for all peoples and hampers their socioeconomic development.

They believe that an end to the arms race and the transition to disarmament are a vital requirement today for the destiny of mankind, for the civilization of the world in which we live and for its future.

The sides speak out for general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, under an efficient control with the participation of all states and to the benefit of all peoples. The concrete disarmament measures must be implemented in such a way as to insure that each nation really feels secure at all times and can concentrate its forces on socioeconomic development, free from the danger of aggression.

In this respect, they are determined to cooperate within international forums to adopt and implement concrete measures which should lead to immediately halting the arms race and achieving effective disarmament.

The two sides speak out for reducing military expenditures and armaments, using the amounts thus saved in the interest of each nation's development, solving socioeconomic problems in each country and particularly giving more assistance to developing countries.

IX

The two sides speak out for increasing the role and efficiency of the United Nations in solving international problems, improving and democratizing the UN activity and adapting the organization to the realities of the contemporary world. They will unite their efforts and expand cooperation between their representatives within the United Nations, The "Group of 77" and the nonalined movement, in order to defend peace, strengthen international security, achieve disarmament and promote cooperation and friendship between all peoples.

Signed on 29 July 1979 in Bucharest, in two orginal copies in Romanian and French, both texts being equally valid.

29 July Communique

AU311445 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 30 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Joint Romanian-Guinean communique on Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure's visit to Romania, signed in Bucharest on 29 July]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG] and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and Comrade Andree Toure paid an official party-state visit to Romania between 26 and 29 July 1979.

During their stay in Romania Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure and Comrade Andree Toure toured economic and social-cultural establishments in Bucharest and in the provinces; everywhere they were met with great esteem and warmth, as an expression of the Romanian people's feelings of friendship for and militant solidarity with the Guinean people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, PDG secretary general and president of the people's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, had talks in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and complete comradely understanding.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania: Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister; Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committe of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Iosif Uglar, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Ion Ursu, candidate member of the political executive committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry; Constantin Statescu, minister of justice; Dumitru Dejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Marin Enache, head of the RCP Central Committee chancery; Constantin Mitea, presidential advisor; Valeriu Georgescu, Romanian ambassador to Conakry.

For the Guinean side: Comrades Moussa Diakite, member of the PDG National Political Bureau, minister of housing, state lands and urban development; N'Famara Keita, member of the PDG National Political Bureau and minister of energy; Mamady Keita, member of the PDG National Political Bureau and minister of higher education and scientific research; Fily Cissoko, secretary of the PDG National Political Bureau and minister of youth, sports and popular art; Mamady Kaba, minister of industry; Sikhe Camara, minister of justice; Marcel Cros, secretary of state for international cooperation; Kerfalla Cisse, Guinean ambassador to Bucharest, and Fonde Berete, presidential press director.

Following their talks and inspired by the desire to deepen and expand further the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples, the two party-state leaders signed a joined solemn declaration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

The two party-state leaders briefed each other on the two countries' activities in the area of political, economic and social development, and examined in detail the current stage of bilateral relations and their prospects for the future; they also exchanged detailed views on the major international issues of common interest.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expounded on the activities carried out by the Romanian people, closely united around the RCP, to implement the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advance toward communism. Along that line, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania highlighted the Romanian people's important successes in the multifaceted development of economy, science and culture, in deepening socialist democracy and in raising the living standard of the working people, and of all people.

He also informed the distinguished guest about the preparations being made for the 12th RCP Congress and about the intensive, creative mass activities being carried out in honor of this event.

In his turn, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure reported on the profound political, economic and social changes achieved by the Guinean people under the leadership of the PDG. He stressed the importance of the new structures of the party-state stage proclaimed at the Ninth PDG Congress and their favorable implications for the Guinean people's life. He reasserted the Guinean people's determination to build a socialist society led by the PDG.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure reviewed with satisfaction the favorable evolution of the friendly relations of militant solidarity and mutual respect established between the RCP and the PDG, between the two countries and peoples, and their continuous intensification in the spirit of the principles and provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Guinea, signed in Conakry on 10 March 1974.

Inspired by the common desire to develop further the multifaceted Romanian-Guinean cooperation in accordance with the aspirations of the two parties and peoples, the two sides examined ways and means of expanding, diversifying and deepening cooperation in all areas of common interest between the two parties and states.

The RCP secretary general and the PDG secretary general highly praised the favorable course of relations between the two parties, and reaffirmed their determination to further act to expand them. For that purpose, they signed a cooperation agreement between the RCP and the PDG.

They also decided to develop the cooperation between mass, trade union, women's and youth organizations.

Reviewing the current stage of bilateral relations, the two heads of state noted that conditions exist for energizing and further expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as commercial exchanges between the two countries. They reasserted their determination to act towards expanding bilateral cooperation in mining, agriculture and industry, to promote commercial exchanges, and to identify and realize--on mutually advantageous bases--new projects involving bilateral or multilateral cooperation capable of capitalizing more efficiently on the possibilities offered by Romania's and Guinea's economies.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure were of the view that the competent bodies in Romania and Guinea should take more resolute measures to complete and finalize the cooperation ventures currently under negotiation between the two sides. In that context, the two heads of state highlighted their countries' determination to cooperate for the exploitation and utilization of bauxite and other ores, and for the building of agricultural, industrial and other facilities. Those measures were recorded in an aide-memoire on the further development of economic and commercial cooperation.

They stressed the important role of the Joint Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation for coordinating all these activies and for adopting specific measures to promote them. They decided to convene the fifth session of the commission before the end of this year, with a view towards laying the groundwork for the agreements concluded during this visit.

The two sides, noting that the relations in cultural-scientific areas and in that of technical assistance are continuously developing, expressed their desire to intensify and diversify exchanges and contacts in such domains, especially in that of education, health, cadres training and mutual understanding of the material and intellectual values of the two peoples. A program on cultural and scientific exchanges for the period ending in 1980 was also signed.

In that context, the two sides highlighted the importance of the 2050th anniversary of the establishment of the first centralized Dacian state, and of the organization of cultural events marking this even in 1980.

Stressing their satisfaction with the establishment, in recent years, of a legal framework propitious to the development of Romanian-Guinean relations, through the conclusion of agreements and conventions in mining, agricultural consular and health areas, the two presidents decided to improve that framework by signing new cooperation documents in areas of common interest.

An agreement on civilian air transportation and a convention on cooperation between the Romanian and Guinean radio and television were also signed during the visit.

The presidents also decided to initiate negotiations on other agreements of common interest in the near future in the areas of commerce, mutual guarantee of investments, maritime transports, recognition of school certificates and so forth.

On the basis of a thorough analysis of the current international situation, the two presidents pointed with satisfaction to the identity or closeness between their countries' position on mankind's problems. They expressed the view that the extensive changes occurring in international life bear implications for all the countries and peoples in the world.

The peoples are increasingly asserting their determination to develop freely as masters of their national resources and fate and to cooperate between themselves on an equal footing and in a climate of security and peace. They also oppose the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and oppression.

At the same time, there is a trend to intensify the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and oppresion and of redividing the world into zones of influence; new areas of tension and conflict between states are emerging, endangering peace and peoples' security.

The sides agreed that currently the most vital requirement is to closely unite all the people's efforts and to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity of progressive forces everywhere. A decisive role along this line must be played by the socialist, developed, nonalined countries and by the progressive and democratic forces, whose historical mission is to build a world of social justice, equality among peoples, and fruitful and friendly cooperation among all nations.

The two presidents emphasized that by acting in unity, the forces in favor of a policy of independence, cooperation, security and peace, of excluding war and armed confrontations from international life, can prevent a new world conflagration as well as local conflicts and secure a lasting peace on earth.

They reasserted the pressing need for interstate relations to be firmly based on the basic principles of international relations: Equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means, and stressed that only on the basis of these principles can peace, progress and prosperity for all peoples be insured, as well as detente and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides noted that forceful phenomena of instability are obvious and that the gaps between the developed and developing countries are deepening and that no real progress has been achieved in the direction of establishing a new international economic order. They stressed that the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order on fully equal rights and equity that will insure a more rapid development of the developing countries and their broad access to the achievements of modern technique and technology is one of the basic problems of mankind and an essential condition for consolidating peace and security in the world.

Stressing the importance of the next special UN session of 1980, devoted to the new international economic order, the two presidents expressed their joint determination to contribute actively to preparing it. They believe that to establish a new order and for the proper progress of the special session it is necessary to accelerate the development process, primarily on the basis of national efforts, greater solidarity and the unity of action of all developing countries and their cooperation within the "group of the 77," and within international bodies and organizations.

The two sides expressed their concern over the evolution of conflicts in various geographical areas and drew attention to the danger they present for world peace.

Practice demonstrates that to resort to force not only does not resolve conflicts, but, on the contrary, it aggravates them and generates new conflicts which endanger the national independence, socioeconomic progress and the well-being of the given peoples and international peace and security.

They firmly advocated the solution of all states of tension and confrontation by political means exclusively, by negotations between the sides directly concerned.

The two presidents expressed their conviction that the inclusion by Romania in the agenda of the 34th UN General Assembly Session of a point entitled: "The Peaceful Settlement of Interstate Differences by Peaceful Means" will be an opportunity to extensively and throughly discuss this problem or major importance for all states and will permit the formulation and adoption of the procedures and means for the settlement of peaceful differences.

Referring to Europe, the two party and state heads paid special attention to the questions of achieving security and developing cooperation on the continent and towards implementing the provisions of the final Helsinki documents.

They stressed that the decisions of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe are only a beginning that must be followed by sustained efforts aimed at applying the provisions of the final document by each state in relations with the other signatory States and at adopting concrete measures to give an impetus to the fulfillment of the tasks assumed. They asserted with determination that the adoption of practical measures for military disengagement and disarmament should be given priority since without them one cannot conceive of detente in Europe and throughout the world.

Both sides stressed the need for thoroughly preparing the 1980 Madrid meeting so as to achieve further progress in implementing all documents signed in Helsinki.

The two presidents noted that the strengthening of peace and security in Europe will exert a positive influence on the international situation, on peace and security throughout the world.

In broadly examining the situation in Africa, the two presidents firmly advocated the complete elimination of colonial domination and of the practices of racism and the policy of apartheid.

They reasserted their countries' and peoples' solidarity with and political, diplomatic, moral and material support for the struggle for independence waged by the peoples in Zimbabwe and Namibia. They believe that the independence of these countries must be achieved in conformity with the aspirations of their peoples and agreed that the attempts to impose neocolonial solutions, which are alien to these aspirations, are a serious danger for the peace and security of the people in that area and aggravate the states of tension and conflict in international life.

They recognized and supported the legitimate right of the Namibian and Zimbabwe peoples to make use of both political and diplomatic means and armed struggle for achieving national independence and social freedom.

The two presidents firmly condemned the aggressive military acitions of the racist regimes against the independent and sovereign African states and demanded that any violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of those states should be stopped immediately and for good.

Expressing their concern over the states of tension and conflict that have appeared in Africa, the two heads of state advocated the solution of disputes by direct political negotiations in the spirit of cooperation between all African countries concerned by excluding any outside interference and proceeding from the need to strengthen their unity and solidarity in their joint struggle for consolidating their national independence and focusing all efforts, at a national and regional level, on independent socioeconomic development.

The two presidents reasserted their support for the efforts made by the African countries aimed at resolving differences by direct negotiations between the sides concerned, without outside interference or pressure.

The two presidents stressed the important role devolving on the OAU in the political solution of differences and conflicts on the continent and in establishing a climate of good neighborliness and cooperation among the African countries.

Referring to the Middle East situation, the two presidents firmly advocated the continuation of efforts aimed at achieving a comprehensive peace in that area through resolving conflicts by political means, on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and of resolving the Palestinian people's problem so that they can exercise their right to self-determination--including the creation of an independent Palestinian state--and so that the independence and territorial integrity of all states in that area can be insured.

They stressed the particular importance of convening an international conference, like the Geneva conference, under the aegis or with the active participation of the United Nations, with the participation of all sides concerned, including PLO representatives and the two cochairmen.

The two presidents stressed the important role played by the movement of the nonalined countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for asserting the principles of national independence and sovereignty. In this context, they expressed the hope that the next summit conference in Havana to be held by the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries will contribute to strengthening the solidarity and unity of action of that movement so that it is able to achieve its basic targets.

The two heads of state reasserted their countries' desire for continuing their fruitful cooperation in the international arena.

The two presidents expressed their concern over the danger posed by the intensification of the arms race and which is an increasingly greater burden for the peoples and endangers their security more and more. They stressed that firmer action is necessary to implement the decisions of the 1978 UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament. They stressed the importance of immediately taking tangible measures for general, primarily nuclear, disarmament. They advocated the freezing of military expenditure and their gradual reduction, the gradual withdrawal of foreign troops within their national borders and the dismantling of military bases, especially of nuclear bases, on the territories of other states; they advocated the cessation of military maneuvers and, generally, any demonstration of force near the border of other states and the commitment of the states possessing nuclear weapons not to use these weapons against those states that do not possess them and the prohibition of the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons and of other mass-destructive weapons.

The two sides hailed the SALT II treaty in the belief that it is an important element in increasing trust and in creating conditions for dealing with the problem of disarmament in a complex manner, a problem which concerns mankind to such a great extent.

The two heads of state stressed the need for increasing the role of the United Nations in resolving mankind's complex problems. They are firmly convinced that the lasting and equitable solution of these problems require the active participation in international life and on an equal footing of all states, primarily of the small and medium-sized states, of the developing countries and the nonalined states that are directly interested in promoting new relations of respect for national independence and sovereignty. They stressed the need for improving and democratizing that organization and for continuously adapting it to the realities of the present-day world.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful results with which the visit of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure and of Comrade Andree Toure to the Socialist Republic of Romania ended and stressed that the talks conducted and the documents signed on this occasion have marked a moment of exceptional importance in developing and deepening relations of freindship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG], between Romania and Guinea and between the Romania people and the Guinean people. The development of Romanian-Guinean relations is a contribution to strengthening peace in international cooperation.

Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, PDG secretary general and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and Comrade Andree Toure expressed warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu for their exceptional hospitality and for the feelings of esteem and friendship they enjoyed throughout their visit.

Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure and Comrade Andree Toure extended an invitation to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official, friendly visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

[Signed] For the Socialist Republic of Romania: Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and for the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea: Ahmed Sekou Toure, PDG secretary general and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, 29 July 1979.

NEW TERRITORIAL DIVISION FOR BUCHAREST MUNICIPALITY

AU011924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/8/1979--Following a decree issued by the State Council, the administrative-territorial division of Romania's capital city has changed. Bucharest municipality will be organized in six districts instead of eight.

This measure is meant to achieve a full concordance between the territorial-administrative organization and the economic-social and demographic structure of Bucharest. It is also meant to reduce gaps as far as the economic potential of some districts is concerned, to judiciously distribute productive forces, to achieve a more equitable division of the territory and the number of inhabitants, as well as a more accurate delimitation of districts by the main highways of the capital city.

BRIEFS

GUINEAN TU TALKS--Bucharest, AGERPRES,31/7/1979--Emil Bobu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation in Romania [GTUCR] met on July 31 the delegation of the National Confederation of the Working People of Guinea-C.N.T.G., led by Kandas Conde, secretary-general, who pays a friendship and fact-finding visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Council of the G.T.U.C.R. During the talks which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, an exchange of information took place on the activity and current preoccupation of the two trade unions on an internal and foreign plane, and the common wish was expressed to further develop and diversify the relations of friendship and collaboration between the trade unions of Romania and Guinea. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT

AU012100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[TANJUG text of the joint Yugoslav-Seychelles communique on visit of France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, to Yugoslavia released in Belgrade on 28 July]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 July--At the conclusion of the visit of France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, to Yugoslavia the following joint communique was released today:

"At the invitation of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito, France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 23 to 28 July 1979.

"During his visit President Rene visited the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, several work organizations and toured several economic projects.

"The talks between the two presidents passed in a cordial atmosphere of understanding and traditional friendship, which characterizes the relations between the two nonalined countries.

"The exchange of views embraced a wide circle of questions in the field of international relations, particularly the activity of the nonalined movement and the bilateral cooperation between the two countries. In this connection, an identity or similarity of views on most questions was noted."

Nonbloc Character of the Nonalined Movement

"In the talks it was stressed that the goals and principles of the policy of nonalinement are more important now than ever before for promoting a constructive international cooperation, for solving international problems and for strengthening peace and security in the world. The importance of the nonalined movement as an independent and nonbloc factor of international relations was stressed, as was the fact that the movement consistently fights against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid, hegemony and all other forms of domination.

"In this connection, it was pointed to the need for unity and action capability of the nonalined movement so that it could completely perform the tasks and meet the expectations of the international community. Regret was expressed over the fact that in recent years certain nonalined countries tried to resolve their bilateral problems with armed conflicts.

"In the talks it was stressed that the primary task before the sixth conference of the nonalined countries is the removal of disputes between the individual nonalined countries and the strengthening of the movement's cohesion on the basis of the authentic, original principles and the goals of the policy of nonalinement.

"To that effect it was stressed that the recently held ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries in Colombo represents a significant contribution to the action capability of the nonalined movement and to the preparations for the forthcoming summit conference, because the original character of the movement has been preserved and its vitality and moral strength were confirmed with the proposal on admission of new members."

Detente Must Be Universal

"It was noted that the relaxation of international tension is still a limited process. The policy of detente has contributed to removing the direct danger of a military conflict between the great powers. However, to contribute to peace and security in the world, detente must be of a universal character. It must embrace all parts of the world and all great questions of international relations.

"Taking into consideration all circumstances, deep concern was expressed over the continuation of the arms race. In this connection, the importance of the decisions contained in the final document of the special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament, convened at the initiative of the nonalined countries, was stressed, and the need was stressed for a consistent implementation of these decisions so as to achieve progress toward a general and complete disarmament. Appreciating all efforts in this direction, the recently concluded USSR-U.S. treaty on SALT II was welcomed in the conviction that this treaty may mean a step forward and a way out of the stagnation in the process of relaxation of international tension.

"The two presidents believe that, in accordance with the aspirations of the littoral states and in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly, the Indian Ocean should be transformed into a zone of peace and freed from foreign military presence, which results from the rivalry of blocs and great powers. They also expressed their support for the proposal to transform the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation."

Struggle for New Economic System

"While discussing the economic situation, the concern was expressed over the poor results and an absence of readiness of the developed countries to contribute to a substantial change in the inequitable international economic relations. The sides discussed the need to strengthen the solidarity of all nonalined countries and the developing countries so as to contribute by joint action to the establishment of a new international economic system.

"The two presidents also exchanged views on other great international problems, and they particularly expressed their concern over the situation in southern Africa, where the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, which represents a constant threat to peace in this region, continues. They confirmed the solidarity of their countries and their full support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against imperialism, colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid. They stressed the importance of implementing the decisions adopted at the ministerial conference of the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries in Maputo. The two presidents condemn the elections organized by the illegal regime in Salisbury, considering them illegal, and they demand that the UN member countries should strictly apply the sanctions adopted against this regime. They also stress the need to extend full support to the legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe, to the Patriotic Front, in all domains in order to achieve full independence and a free social development of the Zimbabwe people."

Positive Development of Cooperation Between Two Countries

"The two presidents confirmed their unconditional support for South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], the sole representative of the people of Namibia, and they demand an urgent withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from all parts of the Namibian territory.

"The two presidents assessed this exchange of views as very important and fruitful for the further strengthening of bilateral cooperation and for common efforts for the further assertion of the policy of nonalinement.

"It was noted with satisfaction that the bilateral cooperation between the two countries is developing positively, particularly in the field of political relations. In this connection, the two presidents stressed the desire for an intensification of the economic, scientific-technical and cultural-educational cooperation, as well as the cooperation of the two countries in the field of information. To this effect, they fully supported the agreements of the two delegations aimed at promoting the bilateral relations in all domains.

"France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, invited president of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito to visit the Republic of Seychelles. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction, while the date of the visit will be determined subsequently."

BORBA FAVORS FREQUENCY REDISTRIBUTION AT GENEVA RADIO CONFERENCE

LD011224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1149 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 1 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav daily BORBA today points out the interest of non-aligned and developing countries in the world conference on radio-wave length administration scheduled to begin in late September in Geneva.

The non-aligned countries maintain that the frequency spectrum must truly become the property of entire mankind and must be equally used for the broadcasting of various kinds of information in the form of speech, writing, picture, drawing, data, writes the daily.

Radio communications, as well as other kinds of public communications, are of fundamental importance for the defence, security, independence and national identity, integrity and sovereignty of all countries, especially the non-aligned and developing countries, writes BORBA.

The daily stresses the need to redistribute the frequency spectrum to the benefit of newly liberated and underdeveloped countries and the creation of conditions enabling the users in all countries to have the system of communications functioning well and undisturbed.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COUNCIL ADOPTS REPORTS ON FOREIGN VISITS

LD011720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--The delegation of the Executive Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, which paid a visit to the United States from 20 June to 4 July this year at the invitation of the U.S. Government, held mutually useful talks with representatives of the U.S. Government, corporations and commercial banks. During the course of the visit a review was made of concrete questions in further promoting cooperation between organizations of associated labor from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and U.S. partners. Also examined were opportunities for greater representation of this republic's economy in realizing Yugoslavia-U.S. bilateral cooperation, which should contribute to further promoting overall relations between the SFRY and United States. [paragraph continues]

Particular attention was devoted to issues relating to increased long-term promotion of cooperation, especially of goods exchange, and to opportunities for promoting more complex forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial cooperation, joint investments, joint representation on markets of third countries, exchange of scientific and technical achievements and so forth. This, it is reported today, was stated at the last session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council, at which the report of the delegation which visited the United States was examined and adopted.

Also adopted was the report on the visit to the Executive Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly paid by a delegation of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR. On this occasion both sides assessed that there exist considerable opportunities for further development of cooperation between the SFRY and USSR, and within this framework between the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Kazakh SSR, primarily on the economic level, in expanding goods exchange, developing more complex forms of economic cooperation, in the scientific and technical sphere, in the area of cultural activity and between cities.

Adopting the reports, the Executive Council charged the appropriate working bodies and competent republican administration organs with monitoring and stimulating the realization of individual initiatives and affairs in realizing economic cooperation with partners from the United States and the Kazakh SSR, that is, the USSR. It was proposed that organizations of associated labor, factors of cooperation with foreign partners and other interested organizations should--within the framework of their activity on a long-term basis--work towards realizing concrete tasks related to promoting all affairs and forms of economic cooperation in accordance with the policy and interests of the SFRY, and within this framework, of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina as well.

Also positively assessed were the results of the fifth regular session of the Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the FRG state of Baden-Wurttemberg, which was held in Sarajevo at the end of May. The adopted report from this meeting pointed to the opportunities for intensification of existing cooperation, particularly in the spheres of goods exchange, long-term economic cooperation, banking, communications, tourism, and also in issues concerning our workers temporarily employed in the FRG. At the same time, attention was drawn to certain difficulties in cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the state of Baden-Wurttemberg, in particular to the imbalance between imports and exports in the sphere of goods exchange.

At the last session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council, a review was made of the report on the talks held in Belgrade in mid-June between delegations of the Executive Councils of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. On this occasion it was stressed in the talks that in the preceding period significant cooperation had been realized between organizations of associated labor of many activities, between neighboring municipalities, republican administrative organs and economic chambers of the two republics, whose geographical position, economic structure, communications networks, disposable natural resources and their exploitation, and so forth, point toward expansion and promotion of cooperation and relations.

The council also examined the report on the talks held in Sarajevo on 16 July between Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, and Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly. On this occasion a positive assessment was given to the efforts of organizations of associated labor in the sphere of the electrical power industry of both republics and in contracting and overcoming the existing problems in this sphere. [paragraph continues]

Particular stress was laid on the interest both republics have in solving electrical power problems by means of agreements and joint investment in construction of electrical power projects, and also in regard to conclusion of new contracts on joint investments on the basis of the Law on Associated Labor.

MONTENEGRO ALLOCATED FUNDS FOR RECONSTRUCTION AFTER QUAKE

LD011236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The law on provision of funds to eliminate the consequences of the Montenegrin earthquake comes into force on Friday, 3 August. By this law, Montengro is allocated 5 billion dinars for 1979, with no repayment obligation.

In 1979 the republics and provinces will supply the following funds for Montenegro: Bosnia-Hercegovina 627.5 million dinars; Macedonia 274.5 million dinars; Slovenia 804 million dinars; Serbia 1,202.5 million dinars; Croatia 1,326 million dinars; Montenegro 96.5 million dinars; Vojvodina 562.5 million dinars and Kosovo 104.5 million dinars.

The contributions of the republics and provinces are fixed in relation to their participation in the nominal social product of the overall economy. The funds for 1979 will be paid into the Montenegrin fund for reconstruction and development of the stricken area in three equal instalments, the first before the end of August, the second before the end of October, and the third before the end of December 1979.

The funds provided according to the regulations of this law may be used for reconstruction and development of economic and public services and housing projects, and also for cultural and historic monuments. In addition, these funds will be used, according to the provisions of the law, for reconstruction and development of infrastructure projects and of the system; for repair and construction of publicly owned apartments; for the rehabilitation of organizations of associated labor which have fallen into an unfavorable financial situation owing to the immediate consequences of the earthquake; and for reconstruction and construction of Yugoslav People's Army installations. Part of these funds may also be used for the repair of apartments owned by citizens, and also for the elimination of other immediate consequences of the earthquake.

It should be said that this law opens the possibility of short-term credit of another billion dinars to Montenegro through the Republican National Bank. These funds would be used to finance repairs to and construction of apartments owned by citizens.

COAL SHORTAGE HAMSTRINGS VOJVODINA RAIL TRANSPORT

LD011947 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--Inadequate supplies of lignite for steam locomotives, which still constitute more than half the number of locomotives in Vojvodina, represent the greatest problem in railway transport in the province. This was stated today by Nikola Zurkovic, deputy director general of the Railway Transport Organization in Novi Sad, who noted that the shortage of coal for locomotives is paralyzing goods and passenger transport on a number of lines. Because of this increase, quantities of various products intended for domestic and foreign purchasers have not been able to be delivered on schedule.

The Vojvodina Railway Transport Organization placed orders in good time for the required quantities of lignite with the Tuzla basin collieries at Banovici, Mramor and Kakanj, but has not yet received sufficient coal to be able to use all its steam locomotives.

The coal shortage problem is growing worse daily because Vojvodina rail has not been able to meet its contractual obligations to the economy with regard to transporting large quantities of various kinds of surplus agricultural produce and, in particular, products produced for export by numerous factories.

The coal shortage is causing the greatest complications on the Zvornik-Sabac-Ruma line, where only steam engines can be used due to the axial strain imposed by the track. This is the line used to transport large quantities of bauxite ore from the Vlasenica mines to domestic plants and foreign purchasers and also to transport products of the Birac alumina shelter near Zvornik from the shelter and bring reproduction materials back to this major industrial enterprise.

Zupkovic also drew attention to railway obligations concerning the transportation of large quantities of agricultural produce such as corn, sugarbeets and sunflower seeds harvested in Vojvodina in the autumn.

BORBA COMMENTS ON HIGHER BREAD PRICES

AU011800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Vasa Rokic commentary: "Ten Percent at Most"]

[Text] After the imposed increase of the purchasing prices for wheat--relevant decision was adopted by the Federal Executive Council last month--the latest decision on new prices of wheat flour was, of course, expected by everyone. This also applies to the increase in the retail prices of cigarettes, because the purchasing price of raw tobacco was increased not long ago.

It is almost unnecessary to talk about the necessity for increasing the purchasing prices of wheat--from which the necessities of the just imposed increase of the selling prices of flour and bread logically follow--for the situation concerning wheat is more or less clear to everybody. The yields are poor, not only in our country but practically all over the world, and the world price of wheat rises constantly.

It is obvious that we shall have to import the quantities which we are short of, despite the not really favorable situation concerning wheat on the world market. It is not yet known how much we will have to import; the final accounts of the harvest have not yet been drawn up, and the purchases are still underway. It is predicted that most of the planned quantities will be purchased, and this prediction can be believed now after the said adjustment of the purchasing prices. Were there no such adjustment, it is certain that large quantities of bread grain would end not in flour mills but in livestock sheds as animal fodder since it would pay the producers, because of expensive corn, to feed wheat to their livestock rather than sell it at the previous purchasing price. However, our society has never been indifferent--and this is especially true now--to how wheat is consumed, how much will be purchased, to what extent the food requirements will not be covered and how much will have to be imported. Therefore one really can have no objections to the increase in the purchasing prices of wheat--and thus the price of flour--although of course any shifting of the food prices, and especially the bread price, is always unpopular.

Precisely because they are aware of this fact, responsible social factors have agreed--so that the price of bread would not increase as much as the price of flour--that compensation will be paid for one half of the increased price of the types of flour used in bread-making (this will be done by each republic and province for its own region) so that bread will increase in price only 10 percent in contrast to flour, whose price will increase more than 20 percent. This at least is the intention of the decision of the Federal Executive Council and the accord reached by the republics and provinces. The funds for these compensatory payments will be obtained through the increase in the retail prices of cigarettes which, in turn, increase in price much more than the price increase of raw tobacco. The compensation for bread will thus be paid by smokers, which also cannot be objected to.

Concerning the price of bread, however, one should issue a warning in this connection, for practice shows that there are very good reasons for it.

The tendency is--it has happened in quite a few cases--to add to the new price of bread all sorts of costs of the baking industry so that the price increases much more than aforementioned 10 percent. One also notices in quite a few cases that communal assemblies are prepared to sanction such requests quickly with their seal and signature. Unless they do this, it is alleged that the bakers will submit their bills for the losses sustained, and it is better that the bill be pushed onto the consumers of bread than the communal budget.

This, however would be a very bad move, not only because of the negative political effect--for the reaction is always most sensitive when bread is at stake--but also because of many other things.

There is of course no doubt that, for instance, the increased price of fuel oil has influenced a certain increase of baking costs. However, if all the Yugoslav industry which is fueled by oil would at this time submit such a bill to the respective authorities and these would admit it as a justified reason for increasing the price of their products, then everything that has been done in this country so far with the aim of a necessary change of the energy basis--and this also is one of the very essential conditions of the realization of the stabilization policy--would become useless.

WHEAT PRICE TO INCREASE STARTING IN AUGUST

LD012254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--According to a statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council held a session today chaired by Gojko Ubiparip, at which it considered a number of questions in the sphere of economic policy and our country's relations with foreign countries.

The council adopted a decision on the maximum selling price of wheat. In accordance with this decision, the organizations which produce wheat, either on their own or in cooperation with individual producers, and the individual producers, may sell wheat at the prices set by the existing decision on the selling prices of wheat grown in 1979. These prices will apply to wheat delivered in July. For every subsequent month, starting with August and ending with May next year, prices will be increased by 0.020 dinars per kilogram.

This decision comes into force the day after its publication in the SFRY official gazette.

BRIEFS

U.S. AID EXPERTS IN MONTENEGRO--Two U.S. experts of the Agency for International Development yesterday had talks in Titograd with Miro Popovic, vice president of the Montenegrin Assembly and president of the Solidarity Fund Council, on the aid granted by the United States as earthquake relief to Montenegro. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH KUWAIT--Ljubljana--At its session yesterday, the Republican Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries noted that the conditions for expanding and intensifying the economic cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and Kuwait are very favorable. In addition to economic links, the conditions exist for several kinds of economic cooperation and for joint entry into the market of third countries, primarily developing countries. Members of the committee stressed that during its recent visit to Kuwait a delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia reached an agreement with Kuwaiti businessmen on the need to expand commodity exchange and other forms of cooperation. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

FORMATION OF ANGLO-YUGOSLAV BANK--Belgrade, 21 July--TANJUG--The Belgrade United Bank has taken the initiative for forming an Anglo-Yugoslav bank whose head office will be in London. This bank, in which foreign banks will hold half of the assets, will be formed primarily to encourage and to grant credits for Yugoslav exports to Great Britain and the United States. It will also encourage and finance long-term cooperation and production-technical cooperation with foreign countries and encourage and assist in joint ventures in Yugoslav projects, collect saving deposits and carry out other banking business. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

RETURN OF LCY DELEGATION FROM ROMANIA--An LCY study delegation led by Munir Mesihovic, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, returned from Bucharest yesterday. During its 1-week visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania the delegation studied the RCP activity in the field of the political system. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

NEW BORDER ROAD TO ITALY--TANJUG--A new 5-kilometer long road linking mountainous border villages along the Yugoslav-Italian border with Goriska Brda was opened in the region of Kolovrat Mountain on 24 July. The road is the first completed project planned with the signing of the Osimo agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 79 p 14 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LESOTHO--Belgrade--The president of the republic has appointed Zeljko Jeglic as SFRY ambassador to the Kingdom of Lesotho. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD]